265

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1824. Vol 2....No. 34.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate can not be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m

To the Public.

IN justice to the discoverer of the celebrated *Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate,* (which is advertised in this paper,) as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald; I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again, without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark, March 12.

N. B. Dr. Love, of Baltimore, certifies, that a person under his charge, who had been bald for a number of years, produced a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair, in about two months, by the use of not quite two boxes of Cerate. Similar certificates appear in several southern papers.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1823.

SIR—Some time last fall, having heard from general rumor of the great benefit that has been received by numbers from the use of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, I came to a determination of making a trial thereof. After using one pot, I was encouraged to continue its use, and by the time I had used a second, my hair was considerably improved, and began to thicken, instead of falling off as heretofore, and new hair began to make its appearance on the part of the head which had been nearly bald. I continued its use about four or five months, and found it answer the most salutary effects, as well in preserving the old from falling off, as producing new in the bald places.

To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring the growth of their hair, I would recommend the use of the above Cerate, from the fullest conviction that they will not be disappointed.

ISA JONES.

Dr. James H. Hart, New-York.

Note—Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Phineas Freeman, Merchant, and Major Snowdon, of the city of New York, as to character.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1823.

SIR—I have seen the Vegetable Cerate advertised in the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair. I had the misfortune of losing mine about three years ago, owing, I supposed, to a long spell of sickness. I tried every means in my power to restore it, I used Rowland's Macassar Oil, and also Prince's Russia Oil, and found no effect from either of them. I procured a box of the Vegetable Cerate, and applied it to my head, but did not follow the prescriptions altogether, which was rolled round the box—I generally applied it when I was going to bed, and tied a warm handkerchief around my head, and in the course of two months I found my hair beginning to grow finely, so I continued to use it for about four months and a half, and to my astonishment and all my friends, I have received as good a head of hair as I ever had, and I do believe that it is the only thing that will finally restore to those who may be afflicted in the same way as I was. I therefore highly recommend it to those that may use it, and am confident that it will far exceed their expectations: there is one thing more that I will recommend to those that may use it, that is, after walking and finding themselves in a perspiration, to use a small quantity to the head at that time, as I did myself, and I think it brought my hair out sooner. I remain, with respect, yours, WILLIAM SMITH.

SIR—I have observed the Vegetable Cerate advertised in Mr. Poulson's paper, of Philadelphia. I sent down by Mr. Wright of our place, to purchase me two boxes of it, to see whether it would have any effect upon my daughter's head, who had the misfortune of losing her hair when she was about sixteen years of age, and al so troubled with a very sore head for many years, she has not been able to go into any company whatever. She applied the Cerate to her head for about six weeks and finds that it has fully made a final cure, and her hair is coming out in a most handsome manner, and I have no doubt in my mind, in the course of two months that she will have as fine a head of hair as she ever had, and I do most sincerely recommend it in the highest terms, to every person that has been afflicted in the same manner as my daughter. I will recommend to every family that are able to purchase it not to be without this valuable article. I remain, with respect, yours,

MARY RUSSEL.

Northampton county, (Pa.) Jan. 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article, and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair. JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New-York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair, I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public. J. GARDNER.

New-York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from a number of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

North Moore-street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart, of New-York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

TO THE LADIES.

New-York, Varick-street, Feb. 20, 1824.

As it respects the Vegetable Cerate, that has been published in our New-York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me: it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

The orginal copies of the preceding certificates, can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New York.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh,*
ONLY BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
Who are agents for the proprietor.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. of

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED

195 Packages of Shoes,

Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.

—*ALSO*—

150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow *MOROCCO SKINS,*

Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few Engravings of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES,* as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $3 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:— beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seised and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t ec.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kistner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Ferry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a *Farrier.* He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

A Supplement

To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the markets, and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the market and weigh master," passed on the 7th day of September, 1816.

SECT. 1 Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit:—All inside corner stalls at twenty-two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty-five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823.—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the several ordinances as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in council, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1824.

Harmar Denny,
Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.

Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Clerk Com. Council.*

John Carson,
Pres. pro. tem. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

(April 30.)

A. H. Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—3t.

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—*ALSO,*—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

60 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.

April 16—6t.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the followings:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna, in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Asafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9—6t

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Cree, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Captains Carothers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Chalfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Bill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t

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And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been dissovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate can not be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

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To the Public.

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WILLIAM SMITH,
Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark, March 12.

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To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring the ornament of their nature, I would recommend the use of the above Cerate, from the fullest conviction that they will not be disappointed.

IRA JONES.

Dr. James H. Hart, New-York.

Note—Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Phineas Freeman, Merchant, and Major Snowdon, of the city of New York, as to character.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1823.

SIR—I have seen the Vegetable Cerate advertised in the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair. I had the misfortune of losing mine about three years ago, owing, I supposed, to a long spell of sickness. I tried every means in my power to restore it, I used Rowland's Macassar Oil, and also Prince's Russia Oil, and found no effect from either of them. I procured a box of the Vegetable Cerate, and applied it to my head, but did not follow the prescriptions altogether, which was rolled round the box—I generally applied it when I was going to bed, and tied a warm handkerchief around my head, and in the course of two months I found my hair beginning to grow finely, so I continued to use it for about four months and a half, and to my astonishment and all my friends, I have received as good a head of hair as I ever had, and I do believe that it is the only thing that will finally restore to those who may be afflicted in the same way as I was. I therefore highly recommend it to those that may use it, and am confident that it will far exceed their expectations: there is one thing more that I will recommend to those that may use it, that is, after walking and finding themselves in a perspiration, to use a small quantity to the head at that time, as I did myself, and I think it brought my hair out sooner. I remain, with respect, yours, WILLIAM SMITH.

SIR—I have observed the Vegetable Cerate advertised in Mr. Poulson's paper, of Philadelphia. I sent down by Mr. Wright of our place, to purchase me two boxes of it, to see whether it would have any effect upon my daughter's head, who had the misfortune of losing her hair when she was about sixteen years of age, and also troubled with a very sore head for many years, she has not been able to go into any company whatever. She applied the Cerate to her head for about six weeks and finds that it has fully made a final cure, and her hair is coming out in a most handsome manner, and I have no doubt in my mind, in the course of two months that she will have as fine a head of hair as she ever had, and I do most sincerely recommend it in the highest terms, to every person that has been afflicted in the same manner as my daughter. I will recommend to every family that are able to purchase it not to be without this valuable article. I remain, with respect, yours,

MARY RUSSEL.

Northampton county, (Pa.) Jan. 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article, and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair. JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New-York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair, I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public. J. GARDNER.

New-York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from a number of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr. James H Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

North Moore-street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart, of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

TO THE LADIES.

New-York, Varick-street, Feb. 20, 1824.

As it respects the Vegetable Cerate, that has been published in our New-York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me: it not only prevents the hair from failing off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

The orginal copies of the preceding certificates, can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New York.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
Who are agents for the proprietor.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

JOHN ALBREE,

South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

195 Packages of Shoes,

Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.

—*ALSO*—

150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow
MOROCCO SKINS,
Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few Engravings of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES*, as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $3 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:— beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t ec.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
April 30.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Ferry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a Farrier. He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

A Supplement

To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the markets, and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the market and weigh master," passed on the 7th day of September, 1816.

SECT. 1 Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit:—All inside corner stalls at twenty-two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty-five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823.—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

Sect. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that so much of the several ordinances as are hereby altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in council, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1824.

Harmar Denny,
Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.

Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Clerk Com. Council.*

John Carson,
Pres. pro. tem. Sel. Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*

[April 30.]

A. H. Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8.

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—*ALSO,*—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry
CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS,
A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best
GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.

April 16—6t.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the followings:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna, in sorts
209	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Asafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9—6t

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock. A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Capts. Carothers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Chalfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1824.

General Hull.—We select the second number of this officer's letters to the people. It gives the contents of those which are to follow. From the outline, it is evident his work must be too copious for insertion in a weekly paper. We may occasionally present some extracts.

From the (Boston) American Statesman.

Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army, in the year 1812.

Addressed to the People of the U. States.—No. 2.

Fellow-Citizens—Before I proceed in my narrative, and produce the documents and evidence in its support, I will exhibit to your view a general outline of the facts, which it will be my object to prove, and which will be contained in the following numbers.

In the first place I shall show, that I accepted a military appointment, and the command of forces in Ohio, in time of peace, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the Territory of which I was Governor, and those of the North western frontier against the savages—That I considered the force entrusted to my command, in times of peace with Great Britain, when we had the free communication of Lake Erie, to obtain the necessary supplies, sufficient for that object—That these forces being ordered near four months before the declaration of war, and there being strong indications that it would take place, I communicated to the government my views, in an event of that kind—That this was done in official communications, both before and after I accepted this commands—That in the event I have mentioned, I stated in the most explicit manner, that a naval force, sufficient to command Lake Erie, would be indispensably necessary and essential to success—That without such a force an army could not be supported at Detroit, and *that place, Michilimackinack and Chicago*, must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy.—And if it was the intention of the Government, that offensive operations should be commenced from that quarter against Upper Canada, it would be indispensably necessary, besides the cooperation of a naval force, to provide an army on the Niagara river to assist and co-operate with such operations. That these communications, having been received as official communications, I had every reason to believe, before a war was declared, that such a navy, and such an army, would have been provided—That with these impressions I proceeded to the state of Ohio, took the command of these forces, which consisted of 1200 militia and volunteers and about 300 regulars—That these militia were badly armed, badly clothed, and entirely undisciplined: That my orders were to march to Detroit, and make the best arrangements in my power for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indians—That the country from Urbanna in Ohio, to Detroit, was principally a wilderness, and the distance was about two hundred miles—That I was furnished with no field artillery—That on the 2d day of July, near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, seventy miles from Detroit, and more than fifty from Malden, I first received information of war against Great Britain, fourteen days after it had been declared—That the letter from the administration announcing this event was delivered to me by a stranger, who informed me that it was brought by mail to the Post Office in Cleaveland, state of Ohio, and the Post Master of that place had employed him to deliver it to me, wherever he found me, on my march to Detroit. That the route it was sent was very circuitous, and if it had been sent by an express, it might have reached me in four or five days at the furthest—That the enemy at Malden, fifty miles more distant from Washington than my army, received the information several days before—That by this letter from the administration, I was not only informed that war was declared against Great Britain, but was positively ordered to march the forces under my command to Detroit, eighteen miles in rear of the enemy's principal fortress at Malden; and there wait for further orders—That on the first day of July, having received no information of the declaration of war, and supposing the navigation of the Lake to be safe, a vessel was employed by the Quarter-master to transport the sick, of the army, and the stores and baggage, not necessary on the march to Detroit—That this vessel was taken by the enemy on her passage, and that this first misfortune was occasioned by the neglect of the administration, in not giving me information of the war eight days sooner—That I have the strongest possible ground to declare, that this might have been done, because I shall show, that I received a letter from Washington, on the 26th of June, by express, which gave no information of the declaration of war.

I shall prove by the records of the government that I stated in the most explicit terms to the administration, that Detroit, or some position on the waters of Lake Erie, would be a suitable position for troops in time of peace with Great Britain, designed for the protection of the Michigan Territory, and the North-western frontier against the savages.—But in the event of war with that nation, it would be impossible to support an army in that country, without a naval force, sufficient to preserve the communications of the Lake, and without a powerful army on the Niagara strait, to take possession of the enemy's posts, on that strait, and co-operate with such forces as should make an invasion from Detroit, and by the co-operation of such forces, take possession of the Province. Therefore, I shall show that this order of the administration, after the declaration of war, and no navy being provided, to preserve the communication of the Lake, and no army on the Niagara strait, which ever co-operated with me, was contrary to what I had sufficient grounds to believe, was the understanding before I left Washington, contrary to the most explicit opinion I had given on the subject, contrary to all military experience, and the principles which have been taught by the best military writers.—That I obeyed this order because it was peremptory, and under the full expectation, that a naval force, and an army would have been provided to have assisted and co-operated with me, and that I had sufficient reasons to expect such assistance and co-operation in the event of war, and the invasion of Canada.—That in compliance with these orders I passed the enemy's post at Malden, and proceeded to Detroit, eighteen miles in the rear of that post, and both situated on the same river, where I arrived on the 8th of July.—That notwithstanding my orders were positive to remain there until I should receive further orders, the militia and volunteer officers nearly created a mutiny, because I did not immediately cross the river, and commence offensive operations in violation of my orders.—That on the 9th of July, I received an unqualified authority, which from the manner in which it was expressed, could have had no other construction, than a positive order to cross the river, and invade the enemy's territory; and to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants, and to pledge the government that they should be protected in their persons, property and rights; and in the most latter, I was only authorized to attack the enemy at Malden, provided, in my opinion, my forces were adequate to the enterprise; and it could be done consistent with the safety of my other posts.—That I issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, and on the morning of the 12th of July, crossed the river and took possession of the opposite bank, in the face of the enemy.—That I was induced to adopt these measures from the orders I received from the government, from the impatience of my army, from the consequence, and even necessity of collecting supplies from the enemy's country, from the expectations of co-operation, and from the hope that a display of the American flag on both sides of the river, would have a favorable effect on the savages and Militia of the Province.—That the authority I received to attack the enemy's fortress at Malden, being discretionary, I wrote to the Government the same day I received it, that my force was not adequate to the enterprise, and stated as a reason, that the enemy commanded the Lake and the savages.

That I remained in the enemy's country about a month, under the expectation of receiving assistance and co-operation from the army under the command of General Dearborn, at Niagara; that during this time I received information that Michilimackinack, on the same waters with Detroit and 264 miles from it, had surrendered to the enemy, and that the savages were flocking from all that region, were daily threatening the destruction of Detroit, and the massacre of the inhabitants, and were actually committing hostilities on the frontiers; that I received information, that General Brock, with all the regulars and the militia of Upper Canada, was proceeding to Malden; and that the road I had opened through the wilderness, from Ohio, was filled with hostile savages, and that no supplies could be obtained for the army through that channel.—That under these circumstances, I considered that it was my duty to re-cross the river, with the principal part of my forces, and attempt to open the only communication I could now possibly have with my country.—That on the 8th of August, I re-crossed the river to Detroit, and on the same day made a detachment of all the regulars and part of the Ohio militia, amounting to 600, under the command of Colonel Miller, with orders to proceed to the river Raisin, for the purpose of opening that communication; that on the way to that station, he was attacked, near Brownstown, by the regulars, militia and savages, from Malden, and that, after the loss of between eighty and ninety men on our part, the enemy was compelled to retreat; that, as it was the opinion of Colonel Miller that this detachment could not proceed to the river Raisin, without a reinforcement of 150 or 200 men, I thought proper to order him back to Detroit, especially as the troops had been out in a violent storm, were greatly fatigued, and it was necessary to remove and provide for the wounded.—That on the 14th of August, not having received information of the arrival of General Brock, and the necessity of opening the communication, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, becoming more apparent, I made another detachment of the effective men of Colonels M'Arthur and Cass' regiments, commanded by the two Colonels, for the purpose that as soon as I received information of the arrival of General Brock, with the forces, from the eastern part of the province, I immediately sent expresses, with orders to M'Arthur and Cass to return to Detroit. That when General Brock landed at the Spring Wells, three miles below Detroit, on the morning of the 16th of August, I had received no information from them, and must have supposed they were at the river Raisin, about fifty miles from Detroit, the route they were ordered to march. And I pledge myself, my fellow citizens, to prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that on the morning of the 16th, when General Brock landed, the provisions were exhausted; that there was no possibility of obtaining a supply from any quarter whatever, and that his effective force was much more than twice my number; that my communication was entirely cut off, both by land and water; that a part of the Michigan militia deserted, and joined General Brock's standard, as soon as he landed; that the savages were let loose upon the inhabitants, whom it was impossible for me to protect; and that even a victory against his regulars and militia, that morning, would have been only a useless waste of blood—that I could not have conquered his savages in the wilderness, or his navy on the lake, and consequently could not have opened my communications; that under the circumstances my army was placed by the order of the government, it could no more exist, than the human arm can exist when cut off from the body; and that the measures I adopted were necessary, from my situation, and dictated by the highest sense of duty; that I was forced into this situation by the orders of the government, and that every recourse to it was closed by the enemy, in such a manner that there was not a possibility of escaping. And here I shall wish to be distinctly understood: I have said that the order which I received from the government to march to Detroit, after the declaration of war, and lake Erie being commanded by the enemy's naval force, was contrary to all military experience, and one fatal cause of the disasters of the campaign.—It was the case as the events took place. Had the orders however of the government been obeyed by General Dearborn, the result probably would have been very different. I shall show, that he was repeatedly ordered, by the Secretary of War, and by the command of the President, immediately after the declaration of war, to assemble the forces under his command on the Niagara river, to attack the enemy's posts in that part of the province of Upper Canada, and co-operate with the forces under my command; that during that time he never suffered a man to enter the enemy's country; that he neglected to obey the positive commands of his government; and without any orders, agreed to an armistice, or suspension of hostilities, with Sir George Prevost, in which my army was not included, which, it will be shown, enabled General Brock, with all the forces of Upper Canada, and indeed a large reinforcement from Montreal, to proceed to Malden, and operate against me; that he established a peace on the Niagara frontier, and it became only necessary for the enemy to leave at their forts in that quarter a few invalids, to guard their barracks, &c. And I shall further show, that after General Dearborn, the commanding General of the armies, had thus neglected to obey the orders of the government, and had been the great cause of the disasters of the campaign, he was appointed the President of the Court-Martial for my trial; and that, although the administration employed, at your expense, two of the first counsellors in our country, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Van Buren, to assist the Judge Advocate in the prosecution, the Court would not suffer me to employ any counsel at my own expense, to open their lips in the Court; and the opinions of officers were admitted to prove entire charges and specifications against me; that the officers who were selected by the administration to give their opinions respecting my conduct, and to testify against me, had been promoted, after the capitulation, from Lieutenant Colonels in the militia to the rank of Generals in the regular army, and others of inferior rank on a similar scale; that the most outrageous measures were adopted to excite your prejudices against me; that the officers who appeared as witnesses, were applauded in the public newspapers for the manner in which they testified, and pamphlets were printed and hawked for sale, at the very door of the Capitol where I was tried, filled with the most scandalous falsehoods; that I was accused by the administration of capital crimes, for acts, which I shall prove by the letters of the Secretary of War, the President had before fully approved; and that the proclamation I issued to the Canadians was by order of the President; that as soon as it was issued it was sent to him; and after he received it, I shall produce letters, written by the Secretary of War, by his order, to show, that all my conduct, operations, and arrangements, were not only approved by him, but viewed with the highest satisfaction; that notwithstanding this unqualified approbation of the proclamation by the President, the Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ghent, without any instructions from the administration on that subject, declared to the British Plenipotentiaries, and consequently to the British nation and to the world, that it was unauthorized, and disapproved by the Government; that in an interview with the Hon. John Q. Adams, one of the Plenipotentiaries, in answer to my inquiry, on what ground that declaration was made, he answered that they had no particular instructions to make the declaration, that they received the information from Mr. Gallatin, that he wrote the paper which contained it, and he being one of the Plenipotentiaries, the others were induced to give it their signatures.

I have given a very general sketch of the subjects of the following memoirs. The facts stated will be proved by the best evidence of which the nature of the case will admit; and principally by the records of the government itself. After you are possessed of the facts and evidence, I shall cheerfully submit the question to your candid judgment. It is difficult always to form a correct opinion, in our own case. I can however declare with safety, that if I have committed even errors, they were errors of the head, and not of the heart.

WILLIAM HULL.

Robert Wharton resigned the Mayoralty of Philadelphia. Alderman Joseph Watson was elected in his stead.

A man named Hamilton, was shot by his brother-in-law, Thompson, lately, in Huntingdon county. It was in self defence, Hamilton having attacked him with an axe.

On the 8th inst. 40 buildings were burnt at St. John's, N. B. valued at £80,000.

The Waverley Novels are now acknowledged by Walter Scott to be the production of his pen.

MR. LOWRIE.

In the House of Representatives, [illegible] Lowrie, in his capacity of [illegible] of Mr. Hay, (whose name is [illegible] repeatedly and unanswerably brought before the public) "to direct the public attention from the main question to one collateral, though not unimportant, namely, the conduct of Mr. Lowrie, in a certain transaction, &c. &c. This charge is contained in the same paragraph, in the expressions, "this attempted diversion," &c.

The main question is, "whether General Jackson did, or did not write a letter to the present President of the United States, advising him to form his administration of two distinguished Republicans, and two distinguished Federalists?" Mr. Lowrie avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter. I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else. Is the question met now? If Mr. Lowrie has any doubt on this point, he is referred to the Washington Republican, of January 31 and February 11. There he will find that the assertion is met, as well as the accusation, and that he is denounced in the strongest terms which a gentleman can permit himself to use, in speaking of a man of whom he deigns to speak at all."

I admit that my object was not to meet what Mr. Lowrie is pleased to call the main question. The position of the case required no such movement. Mr. Lowrie had said what it was incumbent on him to prove, what he has not proved, and what, I aver, he never can prove. Whenever he shall think proper to exhibit his evidence, the question will, no doubt, be met, if such a measure be necessary.

In writing my note to you of the 15th instant, I had two objects in view. My first object was to induce Mr. Lowrie to publish his first letter to Mr. Monroe. This letter had been, in my opinion, very improperly suppressed. Mr. Lowrie, in coming to the public his communications to the President, ought not to have withheld a part. From the letter now exhibited, it appears: 1. That it acknowledges the receipt, by Mr. Lowrie, from an anonymous writer, of the copy of a letter written by Mr. Monroe to General Jackson—of course, of an article of property manifestly belonging to Mr. Monroe, which property Mr. Lowrie does not offer to deliver to the owner. 2.—That this letter, thus written by Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, was transmitted to Mr. Lowrie by some person, whose suppression of his own name proved that he had acquired it by a felony, or retained it by an infamous violation of confidence. 3. That Mr. Lowrie, instead of sending this letter to the President, without reading it, instead of delivering this property to the owner, determines to keep it for himself!!! 4. That while Mr. Lowrie wished to impress on the mind of the President a belief that he (Mr. Lowrie) was resolved to pursue some course with respect to this letter, though he had not determined what that course should be, to act, but "not to act rashly;" yet, the President was also to understand, that, as yet, all was safe; that neither he nor General Jackson was committed, because he (Mr. Lowrie) "had thrown the letter to no one, and had consulted only one member of the Senate relative to it." Now, what is all this but a menace, or a base appeal to the fears of the President for himself or for General Jackson, exposed to attack through the letter of the President? What, but an invitation to enter into a negotiation which should ascertain the price to be paid for silence, the terms on which the letter was to be surrendered? It was an infamous proposal, and was treated with the scorn it merited.

Mr. Lowrie further remarks, that "Mr. Hay presumes that the good people of this country will, in due time, be informed," &c. Mr. Hay does not so promise. The expression is, "There can be no doubt that the good people of this country will, in due time, and by proper authority, be informed," &c. I have no doubt upon this subject now. But I make no engagement, and could make none. The President has no information to give. Mr. Lowrie himself has possession of his letter, and will publish it or not, according to his own discretion. The President can have no objection to its publication; to its being seen and read by the whole world. But he certainly will not ask Mr. Lowrie to publish it. From Mr. Lowrie he will ask nothing; and surely he will not make a request, which will amount to a recognition of Mr. Lowrie's right to the possession, or to the use of his letter.

As to General Jackson, he is quite as able to defend himself, as he was and is to defend the nation, and he will, no doubt, make his defence when he thinks a defence necessary. Is this also a promise, on my part, that General Jackson shall defend himself, or that I will do it for him?

Mr. Lowrie states that the President's letter to Gen. Jackson is only a part of his incontrovertible evidence. Why, then, does he not publish all except the letter? Why does he not publish the letter itself? He seemed to think he had a right to pursue his own course. Why does he not pursue it? Does he suppose that any man of common sense or honesty will be satisfied by his bare declaration, that he has incontrovertible evidence?

Mr. Lowrie says that he knows not the persons from whom the letter came, and that he has no cause to suspect one person more than another. This answer defeats the principal object of my letter. I was anxious to obtain some information by which the felon who stole the letter in question, or the traitor who, whatever might have been the manner of his obtaining it, kept it, or at least used it, in violation of all honor and confidence, might be discovered. I confess that I had my suspicions; but they are suspicions only; and I shall, therefore go no further than to express my firm belief that the letter forwarded to Mr. Lowrie, under the cover of a Richmond post-mark, passed through Washington on its way to Richmond, where it remained, probably, for a very short time. The furnisher of the letter, anxious to conceal his name, would of course take care that a post-mark should not lead to his detection.

Those were my objects, and those only. I had no idea of defending Mr. Monroe. He wanted no defence. He has never wanted any. Though I have seen him assailed on every side, by ignorance, by resentment, by malice in almost every shape, I have never written a word in defence of his character or measures. I beg that I may not be understood as making any defence for him now. My object has been to denounce an infamous intrusion into his Cabinet, and to hold up the offenders, when discovered, to the scorn of this nation.

Mr. Lowrie states that, as to the principles on which the letter is retained, it will be "in season" to state them when the surrender is requested. I am very confident that the surrender never will be requested. The letter is the property of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Lowrie is bound to surrender it without an application, and to state the principles upon which he has detained it so long, or detained it even for a moment. The season for doing justice and telling the truth is eternal.

But enough of Mr. Lowrie. I ought not, perhaps, to have wasted a moment on a man so totally ignorant or regardless of the rules of decorum, and the principles of honor, as to ask a gentleman, and that gentleman the President of the United States, to betray the confidence of his friend, by the publication of his letter; which letter, too, according to Mr. Lowrie's opinion, was to prove that the President had not told the truth; and what, perhaps, would be deemed still more precious, that Gen. Jackson had expressed opinions which might be wielded against him, in the state which, in utter defiance of the Census and Mr. Lowrie, had so magnanimously adopted inhabitants of two other states for the two first offices in the Union.

In this request, seriously addressed by Mr. Lowrie to the President, to commit an act of baseness and treachery, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend, and to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true, there is a manifestation of an obliquity of judgment and feeling, to horrible, that one is at a loss whether to ascribe it to folly or depravity, whether to view it with contempt or unmingled abhorrence.

Mr. Lowrie has thought proper to bring my name before the public. I shall not withdraw it.

GEO. HAY.

Washington, April 26, 1824.

P. S. Mr. Lowrie may, if he pleases, indulge the supposition that the President is apprized of this communication: the supposition, however, will be entirely erroneous.

This reference is made at the request of the author of the publication.

Foreign.

New-York, April 26.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Stephania, Capt. Macy arrived yesterday in 28 days from Havre, with Paris papers to the 25th of March.

FRANCE.—Letters from most respectable sources state, that the French government is about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti. It was the general impression, that France will pursue the British policy in regard to South America, and open a commercial intercourse. A French consul has reached Laguira, and made the most friendly professions.

The new French Parliament was opened by the king in person, which circumstance, shows how little dependence is to be placed in many of the flying reports which continually reach us. According to these, he should have been dead long ago. The Mercantile Advertiser gives the following notice of the king's speech.

"He congratulates France on the success which has attended her generous efforts in restoring Spain to her King, and states that the remainder of the French army will return as soon as the internal tranquillity of Spain is established. France, he says, needs repose, and more unanimity, to obtain which a new plan of electing the deputies will be submitted. No new impost or taxes will be required to defray the expenses of the last year; the amicable relations with other nations, promise a lasting peace. Respecting Greece and South America, he observes, "I trust that the affairs of the East and of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated to the advantage of the nations and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the Commercial relations of the World." He proposes to convert the debt of France into stock bearing a lower rate of interest than the present. These are all the prominent topics alluded to in the speech, which we have not room to give at length. In the Chamber of Deputies, it appears there are only about twenty opposition or liberal members.

The French government, according to letters from the most respectable sources, was about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti.

It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on the 16th ult. we find a long and animated speech of Mr. Canning, in which he observes, "We offered both to France and the United States, by treaty, to give a right of mutual visit and search in case of suspected slave trading * * * * I am, says Mr. Canning, happy in being able to inform the House, that not many hours, or rather not many days ago, a treaty was received, signed by my Right Hon. Relation, our Minister to the United States, and by the American Minister, according to this mutual right of visit. [Hear, hear!] It has been granted of course, under certain regulations, and restrictions, applying to both sides." [This is certainly unfounded. We have only recently published a very able letter from the Secretary of State, John Q. Adams, setting forth with great strength the reason why such a right can never be admitted on our part.—*N. Y. American.*]

Gen. Iturbide, Ex-Emperor of the Kingdom of Mexico, has taken up his residence in Bath.

GREECE.—The accounts from the Greeks are quite favorable to the cause of liberty. A vessel at Trieste in 12 days from Smyrna, brought news that Carysto had at length surrendered to Odysseus. The Turkish garrison was to be conducted to Negropont. A corps of 2000 Greeks had arrived in the environs of Arta. Patras, it was believed, could not hold out much longer. Lord Byron had adopted the Greek dress, and gone with a corps of Greek troops against Lepanto. He had been appointed a member of the Council of Western Greece. There was a report that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and would make common cause with the Albanians and Hellenes. Several English officers of merit, had recently arrived in Greece, and several cargoes of munitions of war.

Accounts from Constantinople, to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighborhood of Bagdad.

A new Russian agent had arrived at Constantinople, but had not yet been admitted to a diplomatic conference.

ALGIERS. The latest accounts are, that the utmost preparations were making to sustain war with England. The Algerines were filled with resentment against the English. The Consul of the United States had endeavored to become mediator. Four or five Spanish prizes had been conducted to Algiers.

Extract of a private letter of the 5th instant, from Genoa:—Letters which we received yesterday from the West announce that the Algerines have already made themselves masters of ten vessels, and that having descended during the night upon the coast of Valencia, they carried off 47 persons, men, women, and children."

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Baltimore, April 23.—Captain Bossiere, of the schooner Ardent, arrived here this morning in twenty-two days from Porto Bello, reports that a letter dated at Panama, 26th March, mentioned that a vessel had arrived there from Callao, bringing information that the *Royal Spanish army had made propositions* to capitulate to BOLIVAR, on condition of being sent to Panama to cross to the Atlantic. Capt. B. could learn no further particulars—he was not at Panama, and is understood to have brought no letters from the Pacific—understood there were three American vessels at Panama, one brig, names unknown to him.

A Colombian squadron of six sail, under Commodore Black, arrived 26th March from Maracaibo and Carthagena, and landed 1500 troops, who crossed over to Panama.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

No. 13676, a prize of	$100
4685, a prize of	50
And 198 prizes of	12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,836, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at the drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz.

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of 183,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entities it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted unbrown, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S
Fortune's Home,
No 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore.*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—3t.]

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6ms.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 29 1824.—6t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1824.

General Hull.—We select the second number of this officer's letters to the people. It gives the contents of those which are to follow. From the outline, it is evident his work must be too copious for insertion in a weekly paper. We may occasionally present some extracts.

From the (Boston) American Statesman.

Memoirs of the Campaign of the North Western Army, in the year 1812.

Addressed to the People of the U. States.—No. 2.

Fellow-Citizens—Before I proceed in my narrative, and produce the documents and evidence in its support, I will exhibit to your view a general outline of the facts, which it will be my object to prove, and which will be contained in the following numbers.

In the first place I shall show, that I accepted a military appointment, and the command of forces in Ohio, in time of peace, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants of the Territory of which I was Governor, and those of the North western frontier against the savages;—That I considered the force entrusted to my command, in time of peace with Great Britain, when we had the free communication of Lake Erie, to obtain the necessary supplies, sufficient for that object;—That these forces being ordered near four months before the declaration of war, and there being strong indications that it would take place, I communicated to the government my views, in an event of that kind;—That this was done in official communications, both before and after I accepted this command;—That in the event I have mentioned, I stated in the most explicit manner, that a naval force, sufficient to command Lake Erie, would be indispensably necessary and essential to success;—That without such a force an army could not be supported at Detroit, and *that place, Michillimackinack and Chicago*, must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy.—And if it was the intention of the Government, that offensive operations should be commenced from that quarter against Upper Canada, it would be indispensably necessary, besides the co-operation of a naval force, to provide an army on the Niagara river to assist and co-operate with such operations. That these communications, having been received as official communications, I had every reason to believe, before a war was declared, that such a navy, and such an army, would have been provided;—That with these impressions I proceeded to the state of Ohio, took the command of these forces, which consisted of 1200 militia and volunteers and about 300 regulars;—That these militia were badly armed, badly clothed, and entirely undisciplined: That my orders were to march to Detroit, and make the best arrangements in my power for the protection of the inhabitants against the Indians;—That the country from Urbanna in Ohio, to Detroit, was principally a wilderness, and the distance was about 200 miles;—That I was furnished with no field artillery;—That on the 2d day of July, near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, seventy miles from Detroit, and more than fifty from Malden, I first received information of war against Great Britain, fourteen days after it had been declared;—That the letter from the administration announcing this event was delivered to me by a stranger, who informed me that it was brought by mail to the Post Office in Cleaveland, state of Ohio, and the Post Master of that place had employed him to deliver it to me, wherever he found me, on my march to Detroit. That the route it was sent was very circuitous, and if it had been sent by an express, it might have reached me in four or five days at the farthest;—That the enemy at Malden, fifty miles more distant from Washington than my army, received the information several days before;—That by this letter from the administration, I was not only informed that war was declared against Great Britain, but was positively ordered to march the forces under my command to Detroit, eighteen miles in rear of the enemy's principal fortress at Malden; and there wait for further orders;—That on the first day of July, having received no information of the declaration of war, and supposing the navigation of the Lake to be safe, a vessel was employed by the Quarter-master to transport the sick, of the army, and the stores and baggage, not necessary on the march to Detroit;—That this vessel was taken by the enemy on her passage, and that this first misfortune was occasioned by the neglect of the administration, in not giving me information of the war eight days sooner;—That I have the strongest possible ground to declare, that this might have been done, because I shall show, that I received a letter from Washington, on the 26th of June, by express, which gave no information of the declaration of war.

I shall prove by the records of the government that I stated in the most explicit terms to the administration, that Detroit, or some position on the waters of Lake Erie, would be a suitable position for troops in time of peace with Great Britain, designed for the protection of the Michigan Territory, and the North-western frontier against the savages.—But in the event of war with that nation, it would be impossible to support an army in that country, without a naval force, sufficient to preserve the communication of the Lake, and without a powerful army on the Niagara strait, to take possession of the enemy's posts, on that strait, and co-operate with such forces as should make an invasion from Detroit, and by the co-operation of such forces, take possession of the Province. Therefore, I shall show that this order of the administration, after the declaration of war, and no navy being provided, to preserve the communication of the Lake, and no army on the Niagara strait, which ever co-operated with me, was contrary to what I had sufficient grounds to believe, was the understanding before I left Washington, contrary to the most explicit opinion I had given on the subject; contrary to all military experience, and the principles which have been taught by the best military writers;—That I obeyed this order because it was positive, and under the full expectation, that a naval force, and an army would have been provided to have assisted and co-operated with me, and that I had sufficient reasons to expect such assistance and co-operation in the event of war, and the invasion of Canada;—That in compliance with these orders I passed the enemy's post at Malden, and proceeded to Detroit, eighteen miles in the rear of that post, and both situated on the same river, where I arrived on the 5th of July;—That notwithstanding my orders were positive to remain there until I should receive further orders, the militia and volunteer officers nearly excited a mutiny, because I did not immediately cross the river, and commence offensive operations in violation of my orders;—That on the 9th of July, I received an unqualified authority, which from the manner in which it was expressed, could have had no other construction, than a positive order to cross the river, and invade the enemy's territory; and to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants, and to pledge the government that they should be protected in their persons, property and rights; and in the same letter, I was only authorized to attack the fortress at Malden, provided, in my opinion, my forces were adequate to the enterprise; and it could be done consistent with the safety of my other posts;—That I issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, and on the morning of the 12th of July, crossed the river and took possession of the opposite bank, in the face of the enemy;—That I was induced to adopt these measures from the orders I received from the government, from the impatience of my army, from the convenience, and even necessity of collecting supplies from the enemy's country, from the expectation of co-operation, and from the hope that a display of the American flag on both sides of the river, would have a favorable effect on the savages and Militia of the Province;—That the authority I received to attack the enemy's fortress at Malden, being discretionary, I wrote to the Government the same day I received it, that my force was not adequate to the enterprise, and stated as a reason, that the enemy commanded the Lake and the savages.

That I remained in the enemy's country about a month, under the expectation of receiving assistance and co-operation from the army under the command of General Dearborn, at Niagara; that during this time I received information that Michillimackinack, on the same navigable waters with Detroit and Malden, had fallen; that the Sioux, with the savages, of all that region, were descending the waters of the northern lakes against me; that I likewise had received certain information, that General Brock, with all the regulars and the militia of Upper Canada, was proceeding to Malden; and that the road I had opened through the wilderness, from Ohio, was filled with hostile savages, and that no supplies could be obtained for the army through that communication;—That under these circumstances, I considered that it was my duty to re-cross the river, with the principal part of my forces, and attempt to open the only communication I could now possibly have with my country;—That on the 8th of August I re-crossed the river to Detroit, and on the same day made a detachment of all the regulars and part of the Ohio militia, amounting to 600, under the command of Colonel Miller, with orders to proceed to the river Raisin, for the purpose of opening that communication; that on the way to that station, he was attacked, near Brownstown, by the regulars, militia and savages, from Malden, and that, after the loss of between eighty and ninety men on our part, the enemy was compelled to retreat; that, as it was the opinion of Colonel Miller that this detachment could not proceed to the river Raisin, without a reinforcement of 150 or 200 men, I thought proper to order him back to Detroit, especially as the troops had been out in a violent storm, were greatly fatigued, and it was necessary to remove and provide for the wounded;—That on the 14th of August, not having received information of the arrival of General Brock, and the necessity of opening the communication, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, becoming more apparent, I made another detachment of the effective men of Colonels M'Arthur and Cass' regiments, commanded by the two Colonels, for the purpose: that as soon as I received information of the arrival of General Brock, with the forces, from the eastern part of the province, I immediately sent expresses, with orders to M'Arthur and Cass to return to Detroit. That when General Brock landed at the Spring Wells, three miles below Detroit, on the morning of the 16th of August, I had received no information from them, and must have supposed they were at the river Raisin, about fifty miles from Detroit, the route they were ordered to march. And I pledge myself, my fellow citizens, to prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudised mind, that on the morning of the 16th, when General Brock landed, the provisions were exhausted; that there was no possibility of obtaining a supply from any quarter whatever, and that his effective force was much more than twice my number; that my communication was entirely cut off, both by land and water; that a part of the Michigan militia deserted, and joined General Brock's standard, as soon as he landed; that the savages were let loose upon the inhabitants, whom it was impossible for me to protect; and that even a victory against his regulars and militia, that morning, would have been only a useless waste of blood—that I could not have conquered his savages in the wilderness, or his navy on the lake, and consequently could not have opened my communication; that under the circumstances my army was placed by the order of the government, it could no more exist, than the human arm can exist when cut off from the body; and that the measures I adopted were necessary, from my situation, and dictated by the highest sense of duty; that I was forced into this situation by the orders of the government, and that every avenue to it was closed by the enemy, in such a manner that there was not a possibility of escaping. And here I shall wish to be distinctly understood: I have said that the order which I received from the government to march to Detroit, after the declaration of war, and lake Erie being commanded by the enemy's naval force, was contrary to all military experience, and one fatal cause of the disasters of the campaign.—It was the case as the events took place. Had the orders however of the government been obeyed by General Dearborn, the result probably would have been very different. I shall show, that he was repeatedly ordered, by the Secretary of War, and by the command of the President, immediately after the declaration of war, to assemble the forces under his command on the Niagara river, to attack the enemy's posts in that part of the province of Upper Canada, and co-operate with the forces under my command: that during that time he never suffered a man to enter the enemy's country; that he neglected to obey the positive commands of his government; and without any orders, agreed to an armistice, or suspension of hostilities, with Sir George Prevost, in which my army was not included, which, it will be shown, enabled General Brock, with all the forces of Upper Canada, and indeed a large reinforcement from Montreal, to proceed to Malden, and operate against me; that he established a peace on the Niagara frontier, and it became only necessary for the enemy to leave at their forts in that quarter a few invalids, to guard their barracks, &c. And I shall further show, that after General Dearborn, the commanding General of the armies, had thus neglected to obey the orders of the government, and had been the great cause of the disasters of the campaign, he was appointed the President of the Court-Martial for my trial; and that, although the administration employed, at your expense, two of the first counsellors in our country, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Van Buren, to assist the Judge Advocate in the prosecution, the Court would not suffer me to employ any counsel at my own expense, to open their lips in the Court; and the opinions of officers were admitted to prove entire charges and specifications against me; that the officers who were selected by the administration to give their opinions respecting my conduct, and to testify against me, had been promoted, after the capitulation, from Lieutenant Colonels in the militia to the rank of Generals in the regular army, and others of inferior rank on a similar scale; that the most outrageous measures were adopted to excite your prejudices against me; that the officers who appeared as witnesses, were applauded in the public newspapers for the manner in which they testified, and pamphlets were printed and hawked for sale, at the very door of the Capital where I was tried, filled with the most scandalous falsehoods; that I was accused by the administration of capital crimes, for acts, which I shall prove by the letters of the Secretary of War, the President had before fully approved; and that the proclamation I issued to the Canadians was by order of the President; that as soon as it was issued it was sent to him; and after he received it, I shall produce letters, written by the Secretary of War, by his order, to show, that all my conduct, operations, and arrangements, were not only approved by him, but viewed with the highest satisfaction: that notwithstanding this unqualified approbation of the proclamation by the President, the Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ghent, without any instructions from the administration on that subject, declared to the British Plenipotentiaries, and consequently to the British nation and to the world, that it was unauthorized, and disapproved by the Government: that in an interview with the Hon. John Q. Adams, one of the Plenipotentiaries, in answer to my inquiry, on what ground that declaration was made, he answered that they had no particular instructions to make the declaration, that they received the information from Mr. Gallatin, that he wrote the paper which contained it, and he being one of the Plenipotentiaries, the others were induced to give it their signatures.

I have given a very general sketch of the subjects of the following memoirs. The facts stated will be proved by the best evidence of which the nature of the case will admit; and principally by the records of the government itself. After you are possessed of the facts and evidence, I shall cheerfully submit the question to your candid judgment. It is difficult always to form a correct opinion, in our own case. I can however declare with safety, that if I have committed even errors, they were errors of the head, and not of the heart.

WILLIAM HULL.

Robert Wharton resigned the Mayoralty of Philadelphia. Alderman Joseph Watson was elected in his stead.

A man named Hamilton, was shot by his brother-in-law, Thompson, lately, in Huntingdon county. It was in self defence, Hamilton having attacked him with an axe.

On the 8th inst. 40 buildings were burnt at St. John's, N. B. valued at £20,000.

The Waverley Novels are now acknowledged by Walter Scott to be the production of his pen.

MR. LOWRIE.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Lowrie, in his letter to you of the 17th inst. has thought proper to remark, "that the leading object of Mr. Hay," (whose name is very indelicately and unnecessarily brought before the public) "is to direct the public attention from the main question to one collateral, though not unimportant, is fairly inferrable," &c. &c. This charge is repeated in the same paragraph, in the expression, "this attempted diversion," &c.

The main question is, "whether General Jackson did, or did not write a letter to the present President of the United States, advising him to form his administration of *two distinguished Republicans, and two distinguished Federalists?*" Mr. Lowrie avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter. I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else. Is the question met now? If Mr. Lowrie has any doubt on this point, he is referred to the Washington Republican, of January 21 and February 11. There he will find that the *accuser* is met, as well as the accusation, and that he is denounced in the strongest terms which a gentleman can permit himself to use, in speaking of a man of whom he deigns to speak at all.

I admit that my object was not to meet what Mr. Lowrie is pleased to call the main question. The position of the case required no such movement. Mr. Lowrie had said what it was incumbent on him to prove, what he has not proved, and what, I aver, he never can prove. Whenever he shall think proper to exhibit his evidence, the question will, no doubt, be met, if such a measure be necessary.

In writing my note to you of the 15th instant, I had two objects in view. My first object was to induce Mr. Lowrie to publish his first letter to Mr. Monroe. This letter had been, in my opinion, very improperly suppressed. Mr. Lowrie, in stating to the public his communications to the President, ought not to have withheld a part. From the letter now exhibited, it appears: 1. That it acknowledges the receipt, by Mr. Lowrie, from an *anonymous writer*, of the copy of a letter written by Mr. Monroe to General Jackson—of course, of an article of property manifestly belonging to Mr. Monroe, which property Mr. Lowrie does not offer to deliver to the owner. 2.—That this letter, thus written by Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, was transmitted to Mr. Lowrie by some person, whose suppression of his own name proved that he had acquired it by a felony, or retained it by an infamous violation of confidence. 3. That Mr. Lowrie, instead of sending this letter to the President, without reading it, instead of delivering this property to the owner, determines to keep it for himself!!! 4. That while Mr. Lowrie wished to impress on the mind of the President a belief that he (Mr. Lowrie) was resolved to pursue some course with respect to this letter, though he had not determined what that course should be, to act, but "not to act rashly;" yet, the President was also to understand, that, as yet, all was safe; that neither he nor General Jackson was committed, because he (Mr. Lowrie) "had shown the letter to no one, and had consulted only one member of the Senate relative to it." Now, what is all this but a menace, or a base appeal to the fears of the President for himself or for General Jackson, exposed to attack through the letter of the President? What, but an invitation to enter into a negotiation which should ascertain the price to be paid for silence, the terms on which the letter was to be surrendered? It was an infamous proposal, and was treated with the scorn it merited.

Mr. Lowrie farther remarks, that "Mr. Hay promises that the good people of this country will, in due time, be informed," &c. Mr. Hay does not so promise. The expression is, "There can be no doubt that the good people of this country will, in due time, and by proper authority, be informed," &c. I have no doubt upon this subject now. But I made no engagement, and could make none. The President has no information to give. Mr. Lowrie himself has possession of his letter, and will publish it or not, according to his own discretion. The President can have no objection to its publication; to its being seen and read by the whole world. But he certainly will not ask Mr. Lowrie to publish it. From Mr. Lowrie he will ask nothing: and surely he will not make a request, which will amount to a recognition of Mr. Lowrie's right to the possession, or to the use of his letter.

As to General Jackson, he is quite as able to defend himself, as he was and is to defend the nation, and he will, no doubt, make his defence when he thinks a defence necessary. Is this also a promise, on my part, that General Jackson shall defend himself, or that I will do it for him?

Mr. Lowrie states that the President's letter to Gen. Jackson is only a part of his incontrovertible evidence. Why, then, does he not publish all except the letter? Why does he not publish the letter itself? He seemed to think he had a right to pursue his own course. Why does he not pursue it? Does he suppose that any man of common sense or honesty will be satisfied by his bare declaration, that he has incontrovertible evidence?

Mr. Lowrie says that he knows not the persons from whom the letter came, and that he has no cause to suspect one person more than another. This answer defeats the principal object of my letter. I was anxious to obtain some information by which the felon who stole the letter in question, or the traitor who, whatever might have been the manner of his obtaining it, kept it, or at least uses it, in violation of all honor and confidence, might be discovered. I confess that I had my suspicions; but they are suspicions only; and I shall, therefore go no further than to express my firm belief that the letter forwarded to Mr. Lowrie, under the cover of a Richmond post-mark, passed through Washington on its way to Richmond, where it remained, probably, for a very short time. The furnisher of the letter, anxious to conceal his name, would of course take care that a post-mark should not lead to his detection.

These were my objects, and these only. I had no idea of defending Mr. Monroe. He wanted no defence. He has never wanted any. Though I have seen him assailed on every side, by ignorance, by resentment, by malice in almost every shape, I have never written a word in defence of his character or measures. I beg that I may not be understood as making any defence for him now. My object has been to denounce an infamous intrusion into his Cabinet, and to hold up the offender, when discovered, to the scorn of this nation.

Mr. Lowrie states that, as to the principles on which the letter is retained, it will be "in season" to state them when the surrender is requested. I am very confident that the surrender never will be requested. The letter is the property of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Lowrie is bound to surrender it without an application, and to state the principles upon which he has detained it so long, or detained it even for a moment. The season for doing justice and telling the truth is eternal.

But enough of Mr. Lowrie. I ought not, perhaps, to have wasted a moment on a man so totally ignorant or regardless of the rules of decorum, and the principles of honor, as to ask a gentleman, and that gentleman the President of the United States, to *betray* the confidence of his friend, by the publication of his letter; which letter, too, according to Mr. Lowrie's opinion, was to prove that the President had not told the truth; and what, perhaps, would be deemed still more precious, that Gen. Jackson had expressed opinions which might be wielded against him, in the state which, in utter defiance of the Caucus and Mr. Lowrie, had so magnanimously adopted inhabitants of two other states for the two first offices in the Union.

In this request, seriously addressed by Mr. Lowrie to the President, to commit an act of baseness and treachery, by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend, and to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true, there is a manifestation of an obliquity of judgment and feeling, so horrible, that one is at a loss whether to ascribe it to folly or depravity, whether to view it with contempt or unmitigated abhorrence.

Mr. Lowrie has thought proper to bring my name before the public. I shall not withdraw it.

GEO. HAY.

Washington, April 26, 1824.

P. S. Mr. Lowrie may, if he pleases, indulge the supposition that the President is apprized of this communication: the supposition, however, will be *entirely* erroneous.

*This reference is made at the request of the author of the publications.

Foreign.

New-York, April 26.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Stephania, Capt. Macy arrived yesterday in 28 days from Havre, with Paris papers to the 25th of March.

FRANCE.—Letters from most respectable sources state, that the French government is about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti. It was the general impression, that France will pursue the British policy in regard to South America, and open a commercial intercourse. A French consul has reached Laguira, and made the most friendly professions.

The new French Parliament was opened by the king in person, which circumstance, shows how little dependence is to be placed in many of the flying reports which continually reach us. According to these, he should have been dead long ago. The Mercantile Advertiser gives the following notice of the king's speech.

"He congratulates France on the success which has attended her generous efforts in restoring Spain to her King, and states that the remainder of the French army will return as soon as the internal tranquillity of Spain is established. France, he says, needs repose, and more unanimity, to obtain which a new plan of electing the deputies will be submitted. No new impost or taxes will be required to defray the expenses of the last year; the amicable relations with other nations, promise a lasting peace. Respecting Greece and South America, he observes, "I trust that the affairs of the East and of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated to the advantage of the nations and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the Commercial relations of the World." He proposes to convert the debt of France into stock bearing a lower rate of interest than the present. These are all the prominent topics alluded to in the speech, which we have not room to give at length. In the Chamber of Deputies, it appears there are only about twenty opposition or liberal members.

The French government, according to letters from the most respectable sources, was about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti.

It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on the 16th ult. we find a long and animated speech of Mr. Canning, in which he observes, "We offered both to France and the United States, by treaty, to give a right of mutual visit and search in case of suspected slave trading * * * * I am, says Mr. Canning, happy in being able to inform the House, that not many hours, or rather not many days ago, a treaty was received, signed by my Right Hon. Relation, our Minister to the United States, and by the American Minister, according to this mutual right of visit. [Hear, hear!] It has been granted of course, under certain regulations, and restrictions, applying to both sides." [This is certainly unfounded. We have only recently published a very able letter from the Secretary of State, John Q. Adams, setting forth with great strength the reason why such a right can never be admitted on our part.—*N. Y. American.*]

Gen. Iturbide, Ex-Emperor of the Kingdom of Mexico, has taken up his residence in Bath.

GREECE.—The accounts from the Greeks are quite favorable to the cause of liberty. A vessel at Trieste in 12 days from Smyrna, brought news that Carysto had at length surrendered to Odysseus. The Turkish garrison was to be conducted to Negropont. A corps of 2000 Greeks had arrived in the environs of Arta. Patras, it was believed, could not hold out much longer. Lord Byron had adopted the Greek dress, and gone with a corps of Greek troops against Lepanto. He had been appointed a member of the Council of Western Greece. There was a report that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and would make common cause with the Albanians and Hellenes. Several English officers of merit, had recently arrived in Greece, and several cargoes of munitions of war.

Accounts from Constantinople, to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighborhood of Bagdad.

A new Russian agent had arrived at Constantinople, but had not yet been admitted to a diplomatic conference.

ALGIERS. The latest accounts are, that the utmost preparations were making to sustain war with England. The Algerines were filled with resentment against the English. The Consul of the United States had endeavored to become mediator. Four or five Spanish prizes had been conducted to Algiers.

Extract of a private letter of the 5th instant, from Genoa:—Letters which we received yesterday from the West announce that the Algerines have already made themselves masters of ten vessels, and that having descended during the night upon the coast of Valencia, they carried off 47 persons, men, women, and children."

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Baltimore, April 23.—Captain Bossiere, of the schooner Ardent, arrived here this morning in twenty-two days from Porto Bello, reports that a letter dated at Panama, 26th March, mentioned that a vessel had arrived there from Callao, bringing information that the *Royalish army had made propositions to capitulate to* BOLIVAR, on condition of being sent to Panama to cross to the Atlantic. Capt. B. could learn no further particulars—he was not at Panama, and is understood to have brought no letters from the Pacific—understood there were three American vessels at Panama, one brig, names unknown to him.

A Colombian squadron of six sail, under Commodore Black, arrived 26th March from Maracaibo and Carthagena, and landed 1500 troops, who crossed over to Panama.

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

No. 13676, a prize of		$100
4685, a prize of		50
And 198 prizes of		12 each

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the overwhelming sum of 183,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entitles it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S
Fortune's Home,
No 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore.*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—3t.]

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1824.

COMMUNICATED.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM ROBINSON will be supported for *Brigadier General*, at the ensuing election.

Allegheny Bridge.—At an election held by the Stockholders on Monday, the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

President—W. Robinson, Jr.
Managers—Jos. Adams, Jas. Anderson, A. Barker, J. K. Boden, Hugh Davis, H. Denny, W. Hays, Jos. Lyon, Gen. Poe, Jr., Jas. Ross.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. Johnston, Jr.

The Washington City Gazette, a paper devoted to the interest of Mr. Crawford, has attacked Mr. Monroe in a style so gross and unwarrantable, that Mr. Crawford, to preserve appearances with the people, has withdrawn his official patronage from it.

Mr. Edwards has no doubt, ere this, received the summons of the Executive and of the House, to appear before the committee appointed to investigate his charges against secretary Crawford. The vessel in which Mr. Edwards was to sail from New-Orleans to Mexico, yet remains in the Navy Yard at Washington City. This business will protract the session of Congress even beyond the late period assigned for its termination.

Lieut. Weaver has been suspended from his station in the navy. An inquiry into his conduct is ordered, to take place on the return of the Franklin.

The proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. Kennon, of the navy, have been called for in Congress. The secretary of the navy had refused a copy for publication, when requested by the lieutenant.

The bill to appoint engineers to make surveys of road and canal routes, commonly called the Internal Improvement bill, has passed both houses of Congress.

Indian Reservations in Georgia. A committee of congress has reported on the subject of the Indian land titles in Georgia, that "the United States are bound to take, immediately, the necessary measures for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the limits of that state." The Report is an echo of the letter of the Georgia Representation.

In the late elections in France but 20 members of the *liberal* party were elected to the Chamber of Deputies. La Fayette was an unsuccessful candidate; of course there is nothing now to prevent his immediate visit to this country.

The London Courier says, Mr. Perkins has proved by experiments that a piece of ordnance may be discharged 100 times in a minute, by the use of steam! This way of *firing* cannon will blow up the powder-makers. Couldn't Dr. Buchanan attach a steam swivel or two to each of his steam flying machines?

Dreadful Fire at New-Castle. On the 26th ult. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in New-Castle, Delaware, and continued for 3 hours, in which time 27 buildings, most of them very valuable, were destroyed. Many respectable and wealthy families were reduced to poverty. The whole loss of property is estimated at $100,000. The fire originated in a stable.

Besides! Several letters, containing money, have been purloined from the mail, between Chambersburgh and Baltimore.

Spurious $10 notes on the Easton Bank are circulating at Philadelphia.

A meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, took place at Cincinnati, on the 17th ult. Judge Bell presided. Gen. Jackson was unanimously nominated for the Presidency; and Col. William Piatt was selected as a candidate for Elector.

If public meetings afford any evidence of popularity, Jackson must have more than all the other candidates put together. In New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, there have lately been public meetings, which declared in his favor.

CONGRESS. In Senate, 28th April, Mr. Mills moved to strike out the proposed duty of 90 cents per cwt. on bar iron.—After debate, in which Messrs. Mills, Holmes and Lloyd supported, and Messrs. Dickerson and D'Wolf opposed the motion, it was carried—Ayes 24, noes 23.

April 29.—The article of Hemp was stricken from the Tariff Bill this morning in the Senate, by the same vote as that by which the article of Iron was lost yesterday. It was stated in the course of the debate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, that the loss of this article might be taken as decisive of the fate of the bill. *Wash. Rep.*

Smollet, in his Travels in Italy, mentions that, believing the buffoonery of the Italian theatre to be too gross to be laughed at with reason, he resolved to maintain his gravity against it. But his resolution gave way completely when, in one of the scenes, a messenger who *stuttered* having something very interesting to communicate to a lover about his mistress, and being unable to get out a word which was deemed all-important by the impatient listener, the latter suddenly stepped back, and then as suddenly threw his head into the stomach of the stammerer, which caused the word to bounce out of his mouth with a most ludicrous distinctness and promptitude. We have some hopes that the "incontrovertible evidence" of Mr Senator Lowrie will be propelled forth in like manner by the *concussion* which Mr. Hay has given him in the answer contained in our paper of yesterday.—*Nat. Gazette.*

NOVELTY is a desideratum with some politicians, and to win it nothing seems to be so frequently essayed as the assumption of such special and peculiar political virtue and consistency, that it cannot tolerate an adverse persuasion, and turns abhorrent from all backsliding from the true faith. This notoriety is pursued by these means, by the leading friends of mr. Crawford. They hold themselves as Simon Pures, and present their chief as the very straitest of their sect. It may, therefore, be profitable once in a while, to sift the claims of these pretenders, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are not pretty much like the rest of the world,—curious about finding motes in the eyes of their neighbors, when they have beams in their own.

First then, as to mr. Crawford. He was one of the supporters of John Adams's administration, and signed an address to him in 1798, approving of the high handed measures of that time.

Mr. Van Buren, of New York, who is now so through-going a Radical, and holds Clintonianism and all kinds of political amalgamation in excessive abhorrence, was a file leader in favor of De Witt Clinton's election to the Presidency, in opposition to the caucus and Mr. Madison, in 1812.

Mr. Walter Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, too is shocked at the idea of carrying political liberality into the government of the nation. He breaks scores with President Monroe and Gen. Jackson, for entertaining the opinion, that the most distinguished individuals of the great political parties, should be placed at the heads of the Departments at Washington. Now it may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Lowrie had no aversion to *amalgamation* in 1818, and that by the very process which he now condemns, he effected his elevation to a seat in the Senate of the United States. The Journal of the House of Representatives of 1818-19, page 64, will testify, that every federalist and old school member in both branches of the Legislature, save Mr. Cheyney, of Delaware, voted for Mr. Lowrie; and we know that he was any thing rather than reluctant to receive the votes of these gentlemen. There was no flaunting at *this* exercise of political liberality, when Mr. Lowrie was himself the subject of it. But it is a heinous offence in Gen. Jackson, the second Washington of America, to speak of treating his political adversaries with liberality in 1815, or to accept of liberality at their hands in 1824.—*Har. Chron.*

Report says that I. D. Barnard refuses to accept the appointment of President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

A new judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, was established by the late Legislature. We have reason to believe that John Tod, member of Congress, will be appointed President Judge of this district. *Har. Chron.*

A small meeting at Pittsburgh has approved of the nomination of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, and nominated Francis M'Clure and Samuel Moore as electors, for that congressional district. The object is to get up an electoral ticket, by district nominations, in opposition to the Jackson ticket. But the thing is impracticable, at least so far as the formation of a respectable Crawford ticket, is concerned. We do not believe that there is a single citizen, of respectable standing, in this district, that would permit his name to be placed on the Crawford ticket.—*Ib.*

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OUR CITIES.

A tolerably fair estimate of the commercial character and trade of the places enumerated below, may be formed from the Post-Office receipts for letters and newspapers, as reported to Congress by the late Post Master General. The statement is for the year 1822, and only includes those places which paid over $5,000 in postage. The sum total of the receipts was $1,106,809—of which New York paid more than one twelfth. Many of the post offices did not return *two dollars* for their receipts.

Albany,	$11,033	Alexandria, D. C.	6,030
Augusta, G.	12,136	Baltimore,	41,442
Boston,	49,923	Cincinnati,	5,759
Charleston,	27,254	New Haven,	6,467
Louisville, K.	5,254	New York,	92,891
New Orleans,	23,131	Philadelphia,	77,013
Norfolk,	6,528	Pittsburgh,	6,726
Petersburgh, V.	8,516	Providence,	8,816
Portland,	5,540	Salem, Mass.	5,122
Richmond,	17,643	Washington,	9,389
Savannah,	16,727		

SYMPTOMS OF DEFECTION.

The last Richmond Enquirer gives a letter from John Dickerson, of Bowling Green, Caroline county, Virginia, one of the corresponding committee of the Richmond Caucus, declining to act as a member of that committee, for various reasons, among which he gives the following:—

"In attentively marking the operations of the public mind throughout the Union, I have lately become satisfied, that Mr. Crawford no longer can be viewed as the safest candidate to be relied upon for securing the election by the people. That since the Congressional and Virginia Caucus, so far from his receiving the acquiescence in his support heretofore resulting from them, he seems to have lost ground."

After this admission, we trust the friends of Mr. Crawford will be less positive in their assertions that Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate in Virginia. If Mr. Dickerson may be believed, the very Caucus which was to have insured his triumph, in the ancient dominion, has been the ruin of his prospects.—*Wash. Repub.*

PRESIDENTIAL.

The unanimity at the Harrisburgh Convention must have resulted from a determined opposition in Pennsylvania, to Mr. Crawford. The growing popularity of Gen. Jackson, and the nomination of Mr. Calhoun for Vice President, present a new aspect in our political horizon. We have, from the first, expressed our belief that the people would take up the question and unite upon one of the four candidates to defeat the radical party—Pennsylvania has done her part; her disinterested appeal to the other states, will be the death blow to the hopes of the Caucus. We have always looked on the contest as between the people on the one side and party intrigue on the other. No one is more opposed to that party than Gen. Jackson: many in this state have fought beneath his banner, and all have been accustomed to associate his name with their country's honor. None will inquire who is Jackson? or what has he done? The highest and the lowest respond to Mr. Jefferson, he is "the man who has filled the measure of his country's honor."
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It is supposed that upwards of two thousand were deprived of life.—*Mercer Monitor.*

Improved Patent Horse Checker.—A citizen of Virginia has secured a patent, for an improved bridle, which he has invented, and with which the most untractable hard-mouthed horse can be easily governed, and prevented from running, rearing or kicking. This is effected by drawing his nose close to his breast, pinching both ears tight, and stopping his breath, for a moment. In harness it draws the blinds completely over his eyes. This bridle is said to be as cheap, and more ornamental, than common bridles.

The Sachem, arrived at Boston, in 126 days from California, has brought the intelligence that, in February and March, 1823, a Russian sloop of war was in St. Francisco, surveying the port, and sailed thence for the N. W. coast, in search of American vessels trading there, the captain of which said that he should capture all vessels found breaking the imperial Ukase. When the Sachem left, every thing was peaceable there, but the inhabitants were alarmed for fear that the Russians meant to possess themselves of the country. They adhere to the Mexican government, but the communication between that and California was tardy, and at all times intercepted.

The Russians still continue their settlement about thirty miles north of port Bodega, and have taken possession of that place, where they have lately built two vessels.
Boston Patriot

EGYPT.

The late London papers contain accounts from Alexandria, in Egypt, as late as January 8, which represent the country as in a state of rapid improvement in all the arts of civilized life. This improvement is attributed exclusively to the exertion of the Viceroy, who has long been celebrated for his activity and energy, and the liberality of his views. His leading object is the encouragement of trade. It is stated that a short time ago it was represented to him that corn might be brought to Alexandria from the interior much more expeditiously by the opening of a water communication with one of the branches of the Nile. He instantly perceived the advantages of the proposal, and ordered his subjects to cut a canal. In the space of six weeks a canal was opened of the length of eighteen miles. He has lately prosecuted the cultivation of Cotton and the Sugar Cane with great success. He has consigned a quantity of cotton of the first quality to England for sale. He never sells any of his produce at Alexandria, until he has ascertained its value by consignments abroad. The manufacture of sugar is in progress, but none of it has reached England. He has also attempted the distillation of Rum. His highness maintains that the part of the religion of the prophet, which is supposed to preclude the use of spirits is misunderstood; that *Mahomet* only prohibited the use of the fermented juices of the grape or the cane, but not of those liquids produced by distillation, which were entirely unknown at the period when he communicated the doctrines of his religion!

A bill before the House of Commons, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, enacts that all persons so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of *piracy*, felony and robbery, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer (the blank not filled up,) and loss of lands, goods and chattels, as pirates, felons and robbers on the sea ought to suffer: Provided always, that the Slave Trade acts are not to be affected by the present act.

Private letters from Tina state, that the Greeks have made themselves masters of Claxumenez, and that they have been successful in capturing the great caravan of Angora, at the moment of its reaching the gates of Smyrna.

The first numbers of the Greek Gazette, printed at Missolunghi, have been received at Corfu: they are read with extreme avidity.

A London article says that indications have been discovered in the moon, of that planet being inhabited by civilized beings.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—As I have understood that *Mrs. Smith* (formerly of Cincinnati) has it in contemplation to give a *Concert* some time next week, I think it is no more than an act of justice to a stranger, to state that I have heard the best judges (who heard her sing in Cincinnati) declare, that her talents as a vocalist are not exceeded by those possessed by any female singer before the public in the United States. What she lacks in compass, she more than makes up in sweetness of tone, exquisite taste and musical knowledge.

To show that I am not singular in the opinion I entertain of this lady's talents, I will observe, that when *Mr. Phillips* was at Cincinnati he expressed the same opinion, as also did *Mr. Lewis.*

I hope the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, particularly the *Ladies*, will, by their general attendance at the concert room, show that they can appreciate *merit*, although the possessor may be a native of the *western country.*

That a crowded room may welcome her, is the sincere wish of *A LOVER OF MUSIC.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 4. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
6. S. B. *Eliza*, do.

DEPARTED.

April 30. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, for Louisville.
" S. B. *Lawrence*, do.
May 5. S. B. *Velocipede*, do.

Died,

On the 29th ult. Mrs. *MARGARET MOWRY*, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. Gen. *THOMAS BAIRD*, of this city. He was interred with military and masonic honors.

Departed this life, on Thursday evening, the 15th ult. at mr. Thomas Banning's, Talbot county Md. *HENRY M. CAMPBELL*, Esq. of York, Pennsylvania, in the 28th year of his age; his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a pistol from his own hand—mr. Campbell, after dinner, on Saturday the 10th ult. requested the loan of a pistol to exercise with, (being an expert marksman,) he shot twice, the third time he cocked his pistol to shoot a bird, which flew away, he then advanced a few yards to a fence, and in the act of stooping down, it is supposed (no one being with him) his arm struck the fence, the contents of the pistol was immediately lodged in his left leg, a little below the calf, the ball was in a very short time extracted, and notwithstanding the aid of three eminent Physicians, a mortification took place, so rapid as not to be resisted by medical aid.—Thus has he been snatched away, in the bloom of youth, leaving a widowed mother and two sisters with numerous acquaintances, to lament his loss.

Western University of Pa.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to assemble at 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 10th of May next.

There will be a public examination of the candidates for degrees on Tuesday, the 1st of June, and a Commencement on Wednesday, the 30th of June.

April 30—2t.

CONCERT.

MRS. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that she will give a CONCERT, at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, on Monday evening next, assisted by Mr. Smith, Mr. Mathews, and several musical gentlemen of this city, who have kindly volunteered their services.

☞ Particulars in Bills.

May 7—1t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

ELECTION.

THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one *Brigadier General* for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.

28th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A. M'Farland.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.

61st Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township.

87th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.

106th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Cassilly.

For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.
May 7, 1824—3

FRESH SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

HARRIS'S CASH STORE,

A variety of Fresh and Seasonable Spring & Summer Goods,

WHICH, with the balance of a fresh stock on hand, makes the assortment large and valuable—all which will be sold at reduced prices (*and small profits*) for CASH, as the proprietor wishes to reduce his stock very considerably.—The attention of town and country purchasers is particularly invited to this large and interesting stock of good, fresh and cheap Goods.

Goods Just Received:

Middle priced blue, fancy brown, and citron olive Broad Cloths, for Summer wear—plain and figured Canton Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls—assorted *Jackson, Washington, Eagle*, and other black silk and fancy Vestings—new style and ashionable Calicoes and painted Muslins—a few sets of elegant broad figured Ribbons, blue, straw, pink, white, and black—black and white Silk Stockings—black Cotton Stockings—large and small gilt, cherry, walnut and pine frame Looking Glasses—narrow Gold and Silver Lace—black silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats—women's and children's Leather and Morocco Shoes—a large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached Domestic Muslins—ditto of low-priced 3-4 and 7-4 unbleached ditto—ditto Cotton Plaids, Stripes, Checks—Wilmington Stripes—German, Waldren's, Griffin's, Passmore's, and Underwood and Bowen's Grass and Cradling Scythes—Sickles assorted—*Sheep Shears*—Slated Straw-Knives—Files—Knives and Forks—Sheet Brass—Brass Candlesticks—Gun-Locks—Nuts and Screws—100 Crumb Creek or Scythe Whetstones—two elegant China Tea Sets, 72 pieces in each, new and different patterns—two ditto blue Dinner Sets, 75 pieces in each, complete, new American patterns, views and scenery—and a variety of blue Dishes, Sallads, Plates, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, May 7—3t.

Baker's Dutch Locks, &c.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee-Mills, &c. made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at *HARRIS'S STORE*, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824—3t.

ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,

A QUANTITY OF

Bags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.

☞ *Beeswax and Deerskins bought.*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of June next*, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening,

10 TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72	280	Acres	In Leet's District, No. 2, Beaver County.
78	280		
79	280		
138	200		
139	200		
140	200		
No. 104	216 A. & 156 P.		In Alexander's District, No. 3, Allegheny county.
105	206	20	
No. 166	256 A.		In the 8th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813	200 A.		In the 2d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of *Leonard Jacobs*.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1824—[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of *Hayes & Adams*, Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H. Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company.*

W H Hayes,
David Adams.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—3t*

We, the Undersigned,

FORMING THE

PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.

Respectfully inform the public that our

ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—3t.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

BOOKSELLERS.

Market, between Second & Third Streets,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A KEY

To the Western Calculator,

CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, *Some Useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers; and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong.*

April 30—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1824.

COMMUNICATED.

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM ROBINSON will be supported for *Brigadier General*, at the ensuing election.

Allegheny Bridge.—At an election held by the Stockholders on Monday, the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

President—W. Robinson, Jr.
Managers—Jas. Adams, Jas. Anderson, A. Barker, J. R. Butler, Hugh Davis, H. Denny, W. Hays, Jno. Irwin, Geo. Poe, Jr., Jas. Ross.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. Johnston, Jr.

The Washington City Gazette, a paper devoted to the interest of Mr. Crawford, has attacked Mr. Monroe in a style so gross and unwarrantable, that Mr. Crawford, to preserve appearances with the people, has withdrawn his official patronage from it.

Mr. Edwards has no doubt, ere this, received the summons of the Executive and of the House, to appear before the committee appointed to investigate his charges against secretary Crawford. The vessel in which Mr. Edwards was to sail from New-Orleans to Mexico, yet remains in the Navy Yard at Washington City. This business will protract the session of Congress even beyond the late period assigned for its termination.

Lieut. Weaver has been suspended from his station in the navy. An inquiry into his conduct is ordered, to take place on the return of the Franklin.

The proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. Kennon, of the navy, have been called for in Congress. The secretary of the navy had refused a copy for publication, when requested by the lieutenant.

The bill to appoint engineers to make surveys of road and canal routes, commonly called the Internal Improvement bill, has passed both houses of Congress.

Indian Reservations in Georgia. A committee of congress has reported on the subject of the Indian land titles in Georgia, that "the United States are bound to take, immediately, the necessary measures for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the limits of that state." The Report is an echo of the letter of the Georgia Representation.

In the late elections in France but 20 members of the *liberal* party were elected to the Chamber of Deputies. La Fayette was an unsuccessful candidate; of course there is nothing now to prevent his immediate visit to this country.

The London Courier says, Mr. Perkins has proved by experiments that a piece of ordnance may be discharged 100 times in a minute, by the use of steam! This way of *firing* cannon will blow up the powder-makers. Couldn't Dr. Buchanan attach a steam swivel or two to each of his steam flying machines?

Dreadful Fire at New-Castle, On the 26th ult. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in New-Castle, Delaware, and continued for 3 hours, in which time 27 buildings, most of them very valuable, were destroyed. Many respectable and wealthy families were reduced to poverty. The whole loss of property is estimated at $100,000. The fire originated in a stable.

Besaref Several letters, containing money, have been purloined from the mail, between Chambersburgh and Baltimore.

Spurious $10 notes on the Easton Bank are circulating at Philadelphia.

A meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, took place at Cincinnati, on the 17th ult. Judge Bell presided. Gen. Jackson was unanimously nominated for the Presidency; and Col. William Piatt was selected as a candidate for Elector.

If public meetings afford any evidence of popularity, Jackson must have more than all the other candidates put together. In New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, there have lately been public meetings, which declared in his favor.

CONGRESS. In Senate, 28th April, Mr. Mills moved to strike out the proposed duty of 90 cents per cwt. on bar iron.—After debate, in which Messrs. Mills, Holmes and Lloyd supported, and Messrs. Dickerson and D'Wolf opposed the motion, it was carried—Ayes 24, noes 23.

April 29.—The article of Hemp was stricken from the Tariff Bill this morning in the Senate, by the same vote as that by which the article of Iron was lost yesterday. It was stated in the course of the debate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, that the loss of this article might be taken as decisive of the fate of the bill. *Wash. Rep.*

Smollet, in his Travels in Italy, mentions that, believing the buffoonery of the Italian theatre to be too gross to be laughed at with reason, he resolved to maintain his gravity against it. But his resolution gave way completely when, in one of the scenes, a messenger who *stuttered* having something very interesting to communicate to a lover about his mistress, and being unable to get out a word which was deemed all-important by the impatient listener, the latter suddenly stepped back, and then as suddenly threw his head into the stomach of the stammerer, which caused the word to bounce out of his mouth with a most ludicrous distinctness and vehemence. We have some hopes that the "incontrovertible evidence" of Mr Senator Lowrie will be propelled forth in like manner by the *concussion* which Mr. Hay has given him in the answer contained in our paper of yesterday.—*Nat. Gazette.*

NOTORIETY is a desideratum with some politicians, and to win it nothing seems to be so frequently essayed as the assumption of such special and peculiar political virtue and consistency, that it cannot tolerate an adverse persuasion, and turns abhorrent from all backsliding from the true faith. This notoriety is pursued by these means, by the leading friends of mr. Crawford. They hold themselves as Simon Pures, and present their chief as the very straitest of their sect. It may, therefore, be profitable once in a while, to sift the claims of these pretenders, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are not pretty much like the rest of the world,—curious about finding motes in the eyes of their neighbors, when they have beams in their own.

First then, as to mr. Crawford. He was one of the supporters of John Adams's administration, and signed an address to him in 1798, approving of the high handed measures of that time.

Mr. Van Buren, of New York, who is now so through-going a Radical, and holds Clintonianism and all kinds of political amalgamation in excessive abhorrence, was a file leader in favor of De Witt Clinton's election to the Presidency, in opposition to the caucus and Mr. Madison, in 1812.

Mr. Walter Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, too is shocked at the idea of carrying political liberality into the government of the nation. He breaks scores with President Monroe and Gen. Jackson, for entertaining the opinion, that the most distinguished individuals of the great political parties, should be placed at the heads of the Departments at Washington. Now it may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Lowrie had no aversion to *amalgamation* in 1818, and that by the very process which he now condemns, he effected his elevation to a seat in the Senate of the United States. The Journal of the House of Representatives of 1818-19, page 64, will testify, that every federalist and old school member in both branches of the Legislature, save Mr. Cheyney, of Delaware, voted for Mr. Lowrie; and *we know* that he was any thing rather than reluctant to receive the votes of these gentlemen. There was no flouncing at *this* exercise of political liberality, when Mr. Lowrie was himself the subject of it. But it is a heinous offence in Gen. Jackson, the second Washington of America, to speak of treating his political adversaries with liberality in 1815, or to accept of liberality at their hands in 1824.—*Har. Chron.*

Report says that I. D. Barnard refuses to accept the appointment of President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

A new judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, was established by the late Legislature. We have reason to believe that John Tod, member of Congress, will be appointed President Judge of this district. *Har. Chron.*

A small meeting at Pittsburgh has approved of the nomination of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, and nominated Francis M'Clure and Samuel Moore as electors, for that congressional district. The object is to get up an electoral ticket, by district nominations, in opposition to the Jackson ticket. But the thing is impracticable, at least so far as the formation of a respectable Crawford ticket, is concerned. We do not believe that there is a single citizen, of respectable standing, in this district, that would permit his name to be placed on the Crawford ticket.—*Ib.*

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OUR CITIES.

A tolerably fair estimate of the commercial character and trade of the places enumerated below, may be formed from the Post-Office receipts for letters and newspapers, as reported to Congress by the late Post Master General. The statement is for the year 1822, and only includes those places which paid over $5,000 in postage. The sum total of the receipts was $1,108,809—of which New York paid more than one twelfth. Many of the post offices did not return *two dollars* for their receipts.

Albany,	$11,033	Alexandria, D. C.	6,030
Augusta, G.	12,138	Baltimore,	41,442
Boston,	49,923	Cincinnati,	5,759
Charleston,	27,254	New Haven,	6,467
Louisville, K.	5,254	New York,	92,891
New Orleans,	23,151	Philadelphia,	77,018
Norfolk,	6,528	Pittsburgh,	6,726
Petersburgh, V.	8,516	Providence,	8,816
Portland,	5,549	Salem, Mass.	5,122
Richmond,	17,643	Washington,	9,389
Savannah,	16,727		

SYMPTOMS OF DEFECTION.

The last Richmond Enquirer gives a letter from John Dickerson, of Bowling Green, Caroline county, Virginia, one of the corresponding committee of the Richmond Caucus, declining to act as a member of that committee, for various reasons, among which he gives the following:—

"In attentively marking the operations of the public mind throughout the Union, I have lately become satisfied, that Mr. Crawford no longer can be viewed as the safest candidate to be relied upon for securing the election by the people. That since the Congressional and Virginia Caucus, so far from his receiving the acquiescence in his support heretofore resulting from them, he seems to have lost ground."

After this admission, we trust the friends of Mr. Crawford will be less positive in their assertions that Mr. Crawford is the favorite candidate in Virginia. If Mr. Dickerson may be believed, the very Caucus which was to have insured his triumph, in the ancient dominion, has been the ruin of his prospects.—*Wash. Repub.*

PRESIDENTIAL.

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St. Louis Enq.

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N. Y. Com. Adv.

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Salem Gaz.

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It is supposed that upwards of two thousand were deprived of life.—*Mercer Monitor.*

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Boston Patriot

EGYPT.

The late London papers contain accounts from Alexandria, in Egypt, as late as January 8, which represent the country as in a state of rapid improvement in all the arts of civilized life. This improvement is attributed exclusively to the exertion of the Viceroy, who has long been celebrated for his activity and energy, and the liberality of his views. His leading object is the encouragement of trade. It is stated that a short time ago it was represented to him that corn might be brought to Alexandria from the interior much more expeditiously by the opening of a water communication with one of the branches of the Nile. He instantly perceived the advantages of the proposal, and ordered his subjects to cut a canal. In the space of six weeks a canal was opened of the length of eighteen miles. He has lately prosecuted the cultivation of Cotton and the Sugar Cane with great success. He has consigned a quantity of cotton of the first quality to England for sale. He never sells any of his produce at Alexandria, until he has ascertained its value by consignments abroad. The manufacture of sugar is in progress, but none of it has reached England. He has also attempted the distillation of Rum. His highness maintains that the part of the religion of the prophet, which is supposed to preclude the use of spirits is misunderstood; that *Mahomet* only prohibited the use of the fermented juices of the grape or the cane, but not of those liquids produced by distillation, which were entirely unknown at the period when he communicated the doctrines of his religion!

A bill before the House of Commons, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, enacts that all persons so offending shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of *piracy*, felony and robbery, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer (the blank not filled up,) and loss of lands, goods and chattels, as pirates, felons and robbers on the sea ought to suffer: Provided always, that the Slave Trade acts are not to be affected by the present act.

Private letters from Tina state, that the Greeks have made themselves masters of Clazomenez, and that they have been successful in capturing the great caravan of Angora, at the moment of its reaching the gates of Smyrna.

The first numbers of the Greek Gazette, printed at Missolunghi, have been received at Corfu: they are read with extreme avidity.

A London article says that indications have been discovered in the moon, of that planet being inhabited by civilized beings.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—As I have understood that *Mrs. Smith* (formerly of Cincinnati) has it in contemplation to give a *Concert* some time next week, I think it is no more than an act of justice to a stranger, to state that I have heard the best judges (who heard her sing in Cincinnati) declare, that her talents as a vocalist are not exceeded by those possessed by any female singer before the public in the United States. What she lacks in compass, she more than makes up in sweetness of tone, exquisite taste and musical knowledge.

To show that I am not singular in the opinion I entertain of this lady's talents, I will observe, that when *Mr. Phillips* was at Cincinnati he expressed the same opinion, as also did *Mr. Lewis.*

I hope the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, particularly the *Ladies*, will, by their general attendance at the concert room, show that they can appreciate *merit*, although the possessor may be a native of the *western country.*

That a crowded room may welcome her, is the sincere wish of *A LOVER OF MUSIC.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 4. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
6. S. B. *Eliza*, do.

DEPARTED.

April 30. S. B. *Pittsburgh*, for Louisville.
" S. B. *Lawrence*, do.
May 5. S. B. *Velocipede*, do.

Died,

On the 29th ult. Mrs. *MARGARET MOWRY*, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 1st inst. Gen. *THOMAS BAIRD*, of this city. He was interred with military and masonic honors.

Departed this life, on Thursday evening, the 15th ult. at mr. Thomas Banning's, Talbot county Md. *HENRY M. CAMPBELL*, Esq. of York, Pennsylvania, in the 28th year of his age; his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a pistol from his own hand—mr. Campbell, after dinner, on Saturday the 10th ult. requested the loan of a pistol to exercise with, (being an expert marksman,) he shot twice, the third time he cocked his pistol to shoot a bird, which flew away, he then advanced a few yards to a fence, and in the act of stooping down, it is supposed (no one being with him) his arm struck the fence, the contents of the pistol was immediately lodged in his left leg, a little below the calf, the ball was in a very short time extracted, and notwithstanding the aid of three eminent Physicians, a mortification took place, so rapid as not to be resisted by medical aid.—Thus has he been snatched away, in the bloom of youth, leaving a widowed mother and two sisters with numerous acquaintances, to lament his loss.

Western University of Pa.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to assemble at 6 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 10th of May next.

There will be a public examination of the candidates for degrees on Tuesday, the 1st of June, and a Commencement on Wednesday, the 30th of June.

April 30—2t.

CONCERT.

MRS. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that she will give a CONCERT, at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, on Monday evening next, assisted by Mr. Smith, Mr Mathews, and several musical gentlemen of this city, who have kindly volunteered their services.

☞ Particulars in Bills.

May 7—1t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

ELECTION.

THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one *Brigadier General* for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.

28th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A. M'Farland.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.

61st Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township.

87th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.

106th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Cassilly.

For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

May 7, 1824—3t

FRESH SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

HARRIS'S CASH STORE,

A variety of Fresh and Seasonable

Spring & Summer Goods,

WHICH, with the balance of a fresh stock on hand, makes the assortment large and valuable—all which will be sold at reduced prices *(and small profits)* for CASH, as the proprietor wishes to reduce his stock very considerably.—The attention of town and country purchasers is particularly invited to this large and interesting stock of good, fresh and cheap Goods.

Goods Just Received:

Middle priced blue, fancy brown, and citron olive Broad Cloths, for Summer wear—plain and figured Canton Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls—assorted *Jackson, Washington, Eagle,* and other black silk and fancy Vestings—new style and ashionable Calicoes and painted Muslins—a few sets of elegant broad figured Ribbons, blue, straw, pink, white, and black—black and white Silk Stockings—black Cotton Stockings—large and small gilt, cherry, walnut and pine frame Looking Glasses—narrow Gold and Silver Lace—black silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats—women's and children's Leather and Morocco Shoes—a large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached Domestic Muslins—ditto of low-priced 3-4 and 7-4 unbleached ditto—ditto Cotton Plaids, Stripes, Checks—Wilmington Stripes—German, Waldren's, Griffin's, Passmore's, and Underwood and Bowen's Grass and Cradling Scythes—Sickles assorted—*Sheep Shears*—Slated Straw-Knives—Files—Knives and Forks—Sheet Brass—Brass Candlesticks—Gun-Locks—Buts and Screws—100 Crumb Creek or Scythe Whetstones—two elegant China Tea Sets, 72 pieces in each, new and different patterns—two ditto blue Dinner Sets, 75 pieces in each, complete, new American patterns, views and scenery—and a variety of blue Dishes, Sallads, Plates, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, May 7—3t.

Baker's Dutch Locks, &c.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee-Mills, &c. made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at *HARRIS'S STORE*, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824—3t.

ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,

A QUANTITY OF

Bags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.

☞ *Beeswax and Deerskins bought.*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of June next,* at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening,

10 TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72	280	Acres	In Leet's District, No. 2, Beaver County.
78	280		
79	280		
138	200		
139	200		
140	200		
No. 104	216 A. & 156 P.		In Alexander's District, No. 3, Allegheny county.
105	206	20	
No. 166	256 A.		In the 8th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813	200 A.		In the 2d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of *Leonard Jacoby.*

Philadelphia, May 1, 1824—[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of *Hayes & Adams*, Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H. Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company.*

W H Hayes,
David Adams.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—3t*

We, the Undersigned,

FORMING THE

PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.

Respectfully inform the public that our

ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—3t.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

BOOKSELLERS,

Market, between Second & Third Streets,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A KEY

To the Western Calculator,

CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, *Some Useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers; and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong.*

April 30—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

NEW WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from Jonas Seely, Esq. a member of the Legislature, to an agricultural gentleman in this county. "*Albany, 6th Feb.* 1824.

"Sir,—In answer to your request on the subject of a new kind of wheat, lately cultivated in Seneca county, I really consider it a great acquisition to our country. It resembles in color the bearded thorn wheat, the berry rather smaller than the white or red chaffed wheat, and weighs from 62 to 64 pounds per bushel. I have made experiments, and have given it a fair trial on different soils, from clay loam to a black, rich soil. It possesses two very important qualities which our common wheat does not. It resists frost much better, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian Fly: this was abundantly proved last season. On this account alone it is invaluable, as I had fields of common wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, while this new wheat, side by side, was untouched.

The common wheat, when not injured by fly or frost, produces more per acre. The new wheat grows thick upon the ground; the color of the straw is lighter and softer, and does not grow so tall as common wheat; the heads are shorter, but fill well; the chaff is light. The flour is equal to the common red bearded wheat. I sold 70 bushels of it to Col. Myndertse, at the Seneca Falls, last September; his miller pronounced it the finest lot of wheat he had purchased since harvest; it was sowed on the 17th of September, 1822. It was first introduced into Seneca county five or six years ago, and is called beaver dam wheat, under an idea that it was first brought from a beaver dam near Utica, whereas Col. Myndertse informed me that it was imported from Spain by Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Albany, and was one of the various samples of wheat he distributed over the country six or seven years ago."

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR,—In the Farmer I have read, with interest, several remedies for the Botts. It is certainly desirable, if possible, to obtain some specific that may be relied on, to expel those terrible insects, when actually formed in the stomach, as well as to prevent their formation. As one of your correspondents observes, there is no doubt that salt exhibited weekly in the food of horses, would assist as a preventative; and so will salt-petre and assafœtida occasionally administered. Currying and cleaning the hair of the horse is necessary not only for the good appearance, but also for the general health of our favorite animal.

Of all the remedies I have used and seen used to expel the Botts, fish brine is decidedly the most efficacious and sure. I have saved several very valuable horses, after they were actually streched on the ground, and apparently in the last agonies.

Let a quart of strong fish brine be administered at once, and the dose repeated in an hour afterwards, unless previously there be symptoms of relief. The medicine will show its effects in copious discharges from the relieved animal, which will be accompanied by numbers of dead Botts. He will not only be relieved; but he will be improved in his health and condition. It is to be observed, by the by, that all owners of horses would do well to give them occasionally in their food, and sometimes in draught, small quantities of fish brine. E. H. CUMMINS.

Economy and safety in making Soap.—I observed in your paper of the last evening, an account of a Mrs. Jacobus having four children scalded by a kettle of soap falling from the fire. To prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, I am induced to offer the following safe and economical receipt to make this useful article.

To 30 gallons of lye, of strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16lbs of clean melted grease, which, by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will, in a few days, produce a soap of first quality.

A Housekeeper and Subscriber.

[We are credibly informed, that a respectable Lady of this borough, has for years had her soap made in her cellar without the aid of fire.]

Franklin Repository.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

An excuse for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an excursion with him.

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

1 The hollow winds begin to blow,
2 The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3 The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5 Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6 The moon in halos hides her head;
7 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8 For see no rainbow spans the sky.
9 The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10 Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
11 Hark how the chairs and tables crack;
12 Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13 Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
14 The distant hills are looking nigh,
15 How restless are the snorting swine,
16 The busy flies disturb the kine;
17 Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
18 The cricket too, how sharp he sings;
19 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20 Sits, wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
21 Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22 And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
23 The glow worms, numerous and bright,
24 Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25 At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26 Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27 The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28 And in the rapid eddy plays;
29 The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30 And in a russet coat is dress.
31 Though June, the air is cold and still;
32 The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33 My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34 Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
35 And see, you rooks, how odd their flight,
36 They imitate the gliding kite,
37 And seem precipitate to fall—
38 As if they felt the piercing ball.
39 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow
40 Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

in the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, in Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts

Jan 23, 1824.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co New-York, and P. Earle Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles rom Steubenville and two from the Ohio River This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Regimental Orders.

THE first and second Battalions of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet in conjunction for drill, at the corner of Third, in Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 9 A. M.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at *Samuel Bryson's*, on Scotch Hill, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. Henry Beares,
Capt David Lynch,
Capt. E F. Pratt.

The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at *George Beale's*, in the Diamond, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. John Sheriff,
Lieut. Jonathan M'Curdy,
Lieut. James Liggett.

By order of the Colonel.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

Information Wanted.

WISHING to obtain information respecting a person of the name of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, a native of Manor Hamilton, (Ireland) who is said to have resided in the States about the year 1790 or 1793, any information that can be given respecting him, the said William Rutherford, would be thankfully received, by mail or otherwise, at the office of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, or at the store of Mr. Daniel Moore, Washington, Penn.

April 23, 1824.—3t

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hope of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

LOST,

On the evening of the 17th inst. in this City,

A Gold Watch Seal and Key,

Connected by a ring. The finder, leaving them at this office, will be suitably rewarded.

April 23.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Independent Republican Artillerists*," "*Monongahela Guards*," "*Peters' Creek Rangers*," are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of *Jonathan Large*, in Mifflin township, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect, by ballot, one MAJOR, for a Battalion of Volunteers formed by said corps, agreeably to the 33d section of the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

N. Patterson,

Brig. Insp. 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

R. CHRISTY,

Has Removed his Office.

INTO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

April 23—eo3t

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23 1824

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IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy

Henry Holdship.

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New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any one, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

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To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

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Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

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An assortment of Fine and Superfine

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INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

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An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

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Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

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—ALSO,—

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Public Notice is hereby given,

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found By the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

NEW WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from Jonas Seely, Esq. a member of the Legislature, to an agricultural gentleman in this county. "*Albany, 6th Feb.* 1824.

"SIR,—In answer to your request on the subject of a new kind of wheat, lately cultivated in Seneca county, I really consider it a great acquisition to our country. It resembles in color the bearded thorn wheat, the berry rather smaller than the white or red chaffed wheat, and weighs from 62 to 64 pounds per bushel. I have made experiments, and have given it a fair trial on different soils, from clay loam to a black, rich soil. It possesses two very important qualities which our common wheat does not. It resists frost much better, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian Fly: this was abundantly proved last season. On this account alone it is invaluable, as I had fields of common wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, while this new wheat, side by side, was untouched.

The common wheat, when not injured by fly or frost, produces more per acre. The new wheat grows thick upon the ground; the color of the straw is lighter and softer, and does not grow so tall as common wheat; the heads are shorter, but fill well; the chaff is light. The flour is equal to the common red berried wheat. I sold 70 bushels of it to Col. Mynderse, at the Seneca Falls, last September; his miller pronounced it the finest lot of wheat he had purchased since harvest; it was sowed on the 17th of September, 1822. It was first introduced into Seneca county five or six years ago, and is called beaver dam wheat, under an idea that it was first brought from a beaver dam near Utica, whereas Col. Mynderse informed me that it was imported from Spain by Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Albany, and was one of the various samples of wheat he distributed over the country six or seven years ago."

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR,—In the Farmer I have read, with interest, several remedies for the Botts. It is certainly desirable, if possible, to obtain some specific that may be relied on, to expel those terrible insects, when actually formed in the stomach, as well as to prevent their formation. As one of your correspondents observes, there is no doubt that salt exhibited weekly in the food of horses, would assist as a preventative, and so would salt-petre and asafœtida occasionally administered. Currying and cleaning the hair of the horse is necessary not only for the good appearance, but also for the general health of our favorite animal.

Of all the remedies I have used and seen used to expel the Botts, fish brine is decidedly the most efficacious and sure. I have saved several very valuable horses, after they were actually stretched on the ground, and apparently in the last agonies.

Let a quart of strong fish brine be administered at once, and the dose repeated in an hour afterwards, unless previously there be symptoms of relief. The medicine will show its effects in copious discharges from the relieved animal, which will be accompanied by numbers of dead Botts. He will not only be relieved; but he will be improved in his health and condition. It is to be observed, by the by, that all owners of horses would do well to give them occasionally in their food, and sometimes in draught, small quantities of fish brine. E. H. CUMMINS.

Economy and safety in making Soap.—I observed in your paper of the last evening, an account of a Mrs. Jacobus having four children scalded by a kettle of soap falling from the fire. To prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, I am induced to offer the following safe and economical receipt to make this useful article.

To 32 gallons of lye, of strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16lbs of clean melted grease, which, by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will, in a few days, produce a soap of first quality.

A Housekeeper and Subscriber.

[We are credibly informed, that a respectable Lady of this borough, has for years had her soap made in her cellar without the aid of fire.]

Franklin Repository.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

An excuse for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an excursion with him.

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER.

1 The hollow winds begin to blow,
2 The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3 The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5 Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6 The moon in halos hides her head;
7 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8 For see no rainbow spans the sky.
9 The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10 Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
11 Hark how the chairs and tables crack;
12 Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13 Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
14 The distant hills are looking nigh,
15 How restless are the snorting swine,
16 The busy flies disturb the kine;
17 Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
18 The cricket too, how sharp he sings;
19 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20 Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21 Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22 And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
23 The glow worms, numerous and bright,
24 Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25 At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26 Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27 The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28 And in the rapid eddy plays;
29 The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30 And in a russet coat is dress't.
31 Though June, the air is cold and still;
32 The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33 My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34 Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
35 And see, yon rooks, how odd their flight,
36 They imitate the gliding kite,
37 And seem precipitate to fall—
38 As if they felt the piercing ball.
39 'T will surely rain, I see with sorrow
40 Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, In Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 *PACKAGES*

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels

PRIME NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts

Jan 23, 1824.—tf

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

Nos. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Regimental Orders.

THE first and second Battalions of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet in conjunction for drill, at the corner of Third, in Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 9 A. M.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at *Samuel Bryson's*, on Scotch Hill, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. Henry Beares,
Capt David Lynch,
Capt. E F. Pratt.

The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at *George Beale's*, in the Diamond, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. John Sheriff,
Lieut. Jonathan M'Curdy,
Lieut. James Liggett.

By order of the Colonel.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

Information Wanted.

WISHING to obtain information respecting a person of the name of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, a native of Manor Hamilton, (Ireland) who is said to have resided in the States about the year 1790 or 1793, any information that can be given respecting him, the said William Rutherford, would be thankfully received, by mail or otherwise, at the office of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia or at the store of Mr. Daniel Moore, Washington, Penn.

April 23, 1824.—3t

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

LOST,

On the evening of the 17th inst. in this City,

A Gold Watch Seal and Key,

Connected by a ring. The finder, leaving them at this office, will be suitably rewarded.

April 23.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Independent Republican Artillerists*," "*Monongahela Guards*," and "*Peters' Creek Rangers*," are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of *Jonathan Large*, in Mifflin township, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect, by ballot, one MAJOR, for a Battalion of Volunteers formed by said corps, agreeably to the 33d section of the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

N. Patterson,

Brig. Insp. 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

including Picking Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

R. CHRISTY, Has Removed his Office.

INTO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R Bache* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

April 23—eo3t

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

TO BE LET,

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The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

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Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

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—ALSO,—

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Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

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WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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—ALSO,—

A Three Story Brick House,

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Geo. Boggs.

April 16, 1824—4t

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the driest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf